

## Albanian refugees riot in Italy

AMMAN, Italy (AP) — Desperate Albanians rioted Saturday and burned down a Red Cross office as Italy forced thousands of the would-be refugees to return to their impoverished homes across the Adriatic. Italian police and soldiers, clearly frightened by the violence, fought back with tear gas, jagged-edged wooden boards and iron rods. At one point Saturday hundreds of refugees at a food distribution point rushed police barricades, lagged at food crates and were driven back by police and soldiers wielding clubs. No serious injuries were reported. The fighting created a nightmare situation for Italian authorities, who had been relatively sympathetic to two previous waves of Albanian boat people in the past year. It appeared brute force might be the only way to make some Albanians return home. "I would prefer to commit suicide rather than to go back to Albania," said 22-year-old college student Adrian Lumi, who said he was not involved in the violence. Despite the trouble, Italy stuck to its vow to send home the approximately 12,000 Albanians who sailed across the Adriatic to Sicily last week, most jammed on a single ship.

# Jordan Times

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Archer named culture minister-secretary

AMMAN (I.T.) — Mohammad Naji Amane, was Saturday named under-secretary of the Ministry of Culture. Mr. Amane, a poet, is a leading columnist at Al Ra'i Arabic daily. He replaces Dr. Hani Amane, who resumes teaching at the University of Jordan. Mr. Amane was appointed by the cabinet during its session Saturday in which the cabinet starting a review of the draft of the new press and publications law, the Jordan News Agency, Petra reported.

Guards "kill" 9 in Madagascar

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar (AP) — Guards fired Saturday on thousands of demonstrators marching on President Didier Ratsiraka's palace to demand his ouster, witnesses said. At least nine people were reportedly killed. Witnesses and Red Cross officials said that the shooting started about midafternoon on the road to Mr. Ratsiraka's bunker-like palace 12 kilometers south of the capital. A photographer for the French news agency Agence France-Presse at the scene said at least nine people were killed. Local Red Cross officials could not confirm the deaths, but said at least 100 people were injured. The photographer said that the soldiers hurled grenades and fired AK-47s as they rifles at the first ranks of an estimated 400,000 demonstrators. Ambulances were reportedly coming and going from the scene, but Red Cross officials said stricken crowds blocking the road prevented them from reaching the head of the demonstration, where they allegedly took place. The demonstrators were taking part in a "march for freedom" on foot and by car to press demands for an end to Mr. Ratsiraka's 16-year rule in this nation off the southeast coast of Africa.

Arsonists torch Turkish tour bus in Greece

ATHENS (AP) — Arsonists torched a Turkish tour bus early Saturday, damaging the parked and empty vehicle. Police said the bus, owned by the Istanbul-based Durn Turizm Company, was parked in a lot near central Syntagma Square when someone broke one of its windows, poured gasoline inside and set it ablaze. Firefighters from a nearby firehouse managed to put out the blaze before it completely destroyed the bus. The bus arrived here earlier this month with 45 Turkish tourists. No one was on the bus at the time of the fire. Government spokesman Polydoros condemned the arson and said "whatever motivations they (the arsonists) had, they will not be enough to upset relations with the country the bus came from." Greece is currently involved in negotiations to solve the Cyprus problem. President George Bush has said a conference on reunifying the island may be held next month in Greece. Turkey and Cyprus narrow their differences, heightening diplomatic activities in the three countries. The bus fire came four months after a Turk poured gasoline inside a Greek tour bus in Istanbul and set fire to it, killing 36 Greeks.

Saudi held marrying 10-year-old

NEW DELHI (R) — Airport police arrested a 60-year-old Saudi Arabian on charges of buying a 10-year-old girl, marrying her without her consent and trying to smuggle her out of the country, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Saturday. The man, identified as Yahiya Mohammad Al Sagir, was charged with buying the girl from her parents in the southern Indian city of Hyderabad for 6,000 rupees (\$240). Thursday, PTI quoted a deputy police commissioner as saying, An Indian Airline air hostess grew suspicious when the girl Amina, cried uncontrollably during the flight from Hyderabad to New Delhi. The hostess demanded an explanation from the Saudi. He produced a marriage certificate which identified Amina as a 32-year-old woman. The airline crew called Delhi airport control tower, which in turn alerted police.

## Promises and threats cloud hostage hopes

One group says American to be freed; another restates threat to kill Frenchman

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese kidnappers promised on Saturday to free an American hostage within 72 hours but another shadowy group renewed a threat to kill a Frenchman abducted two days ago if the release went ahead.

The pro-Iranian Revolutionary Justice Organisation (RJO) said in a statement delivered to an international news agency said only: "Take down this statement. A message by the sword bears more weight than one on paper. The blade draws the line between just and serious."

The statement in the name of the Organisation for Defending Prisoners' and Hostages' Rights (ODPHR) used an Arabic verse by the eighth century poet Abu Tamman making clear it would carry out its threat to kill French relief worker Jerome Leyraud.

The group kidnapped Mr. Leyraud, 26, Thursday following British hostage John McCarthy's release by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad after five years in captivity.

The kidnap group, who despite their varied names were thought to be the same Iranian

commitment" said the statement, accompanied by a photograph of kidnapped accountant Joseph Cicropio, bearded and haggard.

The RJO also holds book salesmen and translator Edward Austin Tracy. Both Americans were kidnapped in Beirut in 1986.

Five hours after the RJO statement, a telephone caller to international news agencies said only: "Take down this statement. A message by the sword bears more weight than one on paper. The blade draws the line between just and serious."

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The statement claiming the attack was the first to drop the

(Continued on page 5)

## Arafat says 'yes' to peace conference, with guarantees

TUNIS (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said Saturday the PLO agreed in principle to a Middle East peace conference — provided it had guarantees that international law would be applied to the occupied

territories.

In a speech to mark the start of the 45th month of the Palestinian uprising, reported by the PLO news agency WAFA, Mr. Arafat said the PLO wanted guarantees that:

— The aim of the conference will

be to implement U.N. resolutions stipulating Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, including (Arab East) Jerusalem, and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights and right to self-determination;

— The PLO will decide how Palestinians are represented at the conference without outside interference;

— Jerusalem and its Muslim and Christian holy places constitute "red line" and any veto over Jerusalem is a veto over peace. (Arab East) Jerusalem must be returned, in substance and form, at all stages of peace;

— All settlement activity in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, must be stopped urgently;

— International protection must be provided to "our people, our masses, our land and our holy places;"

— Israel has also given a qualified yes to the peace conference, which the United States and the Soviet Union want to hold in October.

— It says the Palestinian delegates must not be PLO members or Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem. It also refuses to stop building new settlements or promise to withdraw from the occupied territories.

Mr. Arafat congratulated the team of three Palestinians who have met U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on his trip to the region and in Washington.

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## 'Top-level' PLO team due here

AMMAN — A high-ranking Palestinian delegation is expected to arrive here next week to finalize Jordanian-Palestinian coordination efforts before the holding of a Middle East peace conference in October, sources said Saturday.

While some sources said that Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat was expected in Amman "sometime next week," Palestinian sources only said that "a high-ranking delegation" was expected soon.

An expected visit by Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen) to Amman Saturday, at the end of consultations with Egyptian officials in Cairo, was apparently cancelled in anticipation of the arrival of more senior PLO officials within a week.

Mr. Abbas was touring several Arab capitals in an effort to coordinate Arab stands vis-a-vis the proposed peace conference but he left Cairo for Tunis unexpectedly Saturday.

Palestinian sources indicated that Mr. Abbas' reported visit to Amman was cancelled because of the planned visit of the more senior officials.

They said they did not have concrete information on when the delegation was expected in Jordan or who it would be composed of. It is expected that an announcement of the PLO position towards forming a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will be announced concurrently with a visit by Mr. Arafat to Amman.

"We do not expect to have the PLO leader in Amman until the organization has taken a final decision on the proposed peace conference," an official told the Jordan Times.

But he added that "coordination and dialogue" between His Majesty King Hussein and the PLO leader "were necessary and vital at this juncture in Middle East peace effort."

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## Iraqi Kurds warn PKK; Turkey under criticism

ZAKHO, Iraq (Agencies) — Iraqi Kurds say cross-border attacks by Turkish troops this week have hardened their opposition to Turkish rebel Kurds and their violent independence campaign.

The fight between the Turks and the PKK is occurring on our land is killing our people. And that can only strengthen our determination, said Siamand Banza, a senior adviser to Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) leader Massoud Barzani.

Tension has been growing in recent months between the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), which seeks an independent state for Kurds in Turkey, and autonomy-seeking Iraqi Kurdish political parties.

Iraqi Kurds criticize the PKK's guerrilla methods and accuse it of undermining their efforts to forge a lasting peace in northern Iraq.

"We have been fighting for many long years," said one Kurdish guerrilla in northern Iraq. "But we have never crossed the border into Turkey to launch our attacks."

"It seems to me that the PKK is making trouble for us on purpose to frustrate us in our goals," he said.

The past week the Turks have used planes, helicopters and troops to strike at suspected PKK bases inside Iraq.

The Iraqi Kurds say they will defend themselves if the raids continue to threaten the civilian population.

Turkish commandos crushed the last resistance at a Turkish Kurdish rebel training camp in northern Iraq Saturday, completing the mission of the military incursion, Premier Mesut Yilmaz said.

"There is no more resistance and the gendarmerie commandos are in the last stage of the operation to wipe out the place," Mr. Yilmaz told reporters in the resort town of Aksaray near Ankara.

"The operation achieved its goal."

Turkey launched the military incursion into northern Iraq early last Monday to destroy Turkish Kurdish rebel strongholds and to prevent the guerrillas from staging cross-border attacks into Turkey.

Mr. Yilmaz said the military

(Continued on page 5)

operation could have been completed sooner, but it would have meant higher casualties among Turkish soldiers. The military reported that only one soldier was killed in his incursion.

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Turkey's argument that it did not need a so-called hot pursuit agreement for an attack to stamp out "terrorist" bases had no legal basis, the radio added.

"Experts say Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, too, was mounted with

the intention to frustrate us in our goals."

Iraq was also condemned for "persecuting, torturing and killing Kuwaiti citizens, plundering

(Continued on page 5)

## King, Crown Prince meet Alatas Indonesia ready to boost imports from Jordan

AMMAN (I.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein received Saturday at the Royal Court Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and discussed with him bilateral relations and ways of promoting them as well as the situation in the Middle East. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Abdulla Ensour.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan also met with Mr. Alatas and briefed him on Jordan's stands on the Gulf crisis and its effects on Jordan.

The meeting discussed the Middle East problem and efforts exerted to resolve it.

Prince Hassan recommended relations between Jordan and Indonesia and called for enhancing them in the future.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Ensour and members of the delegation accompanying the Indonesian minister.

Later in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Alatas voiced his country's readiness

to increase its purchases of Jordanian phosphates and potash as well as industrial products.

He said increased trade could bolster bilateral economic relations.

The minister, who was speaking at a meeting with a Jordanian economic team at the Ministry of

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## No cabinet reshuffle imminent

By Nermene Murad  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Government sources Saturday scuttled reports of an impending government reshuffle saying that such a move was not likely before late September or early October when invitations are issued for the planned Middle East conference.

The sources confirmed that at least two members of Prime Minister Taher Masri's cabinet are likely to resign from the government when Jordan accepts an invitation to the peace conference but that even these two ministers' positions "may be swayed by a positive response from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)."

Reports have been spreading of an immediate cabinet reshuffle to broaden the political base of the government and incorporate heads of emerging political parties in the country. Some parliamentary sources have said that a major reshuffle was expected in the middle of this month.

Yet informed sources insist that while a cabinet reshuffle may strive to bring in representatives of more political groups and parliamentary blocs "it would not be solely motivated by that consideration."

"When we hear the PLO's decision on a joint delegation and receive invitations to the conference the cabinet will meet and ministers will be asked if they want to remain in the government or not," an informed source told the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity.

"It will be solely the decision of the ministers and it will not be imposed on them," he added.

Cracks appeared in the ranks of the government after

(Continued on page 5)

## Jordan has assurances of aid, confident of economic course

By Nermene Murad  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan has received assurances that it would receive continued European and Japanese economic assistance in 1992 of the same kind it received this year, and such aid will help the Kingdom make the necessary adjustments agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, a senior official said Saturday.

The PLO will decide how Palestinians are represented at the conference without outside interference;

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It says the Palestinian delegates must not be PLO members or Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem. It also refuses to stop building new settlements or promise to withdraw from the occupied territories.

Mr. Arafat congratulated the team of three Palestinians who have met U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on his trip to the region and in Washington.

# Middle East News

## U.N. nuclear team leaves Iraq with new list of material

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq has turned over list of its nuclear material imported from Europe to a U.N. inspection team, the chief inspector said Saturday.

David Kay, leader of the 20-member team which departed Saturday after a two-week visit, said the government claimed the list was complete.

"But I am not sure the list came from Europe or it was complete," Mr. Kay said.

He said another U.N. inspection would come to Iraq in three or four weeks.

"We are still not sure that we have a complete understanding and we are still discovering further information," Mr. Kay said.

"We still have some gaps and despite the Iraqis' cooperation, we still have some information that we requested and we have not received yet," he said.

Under Security Council Resolution 687, all of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction must be destroyed. Mr. Kay's group from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna is one of several groups that have been investigating the country's weapons capability.

Mr. Kay said Friday that it was clear Iraq's programme for enriching uranium, which his visit has focused on, was not for peaceful purposes.

On Saturday, he said his team had visited about 15 nuclear sites, but he gave no details. He said the team was taking back about 100 samples of material and more than 1,000 papers and documents related to Iraq's nuclear programme.

Mr. Kay said Friday that it was clear Iraq's programme for enriching uranium, which his visit has focused on, was not for peaceful purposes.

But he stopped short of saying whether he thought Iraq had produced a bomb.

"The three methods of uranium enrichment... were not programmes that were designed to produce enriched uranium for a peaceful programme," he told reporters.

"They do not appear to be in fitting with the requirements of that programme. They were conducted in secret and at cost yields that would have made sense only for a programme dedicated to non-peaceful uses."

Mr. Kay described the quality of the Iraqi programme and its facilities as world-class. He said the scientists were well trained, the programmes "superbly managed" and the facilities superb.

Iraq has said its nuclear programmes were for peaceful research. The United States has accused it of lying to conceal a secret nuclear weapons programme and has threatened fresh military strikes if it does not come clean on nuclear secrets.

Asked whether he thought Iraq was able to make nuclear weapons but had not yet done so, Mr. Kay replied: "That's the important question which we are still trying to answer... it is a very important question for both Iraq and the world so it's not one you want to pop off a quick answer to."

Mr. Kay, who led a second team which flushed out evidence of Iraq's secret uranium enrichment programme, said the Iraqis had given his latest team full cooperation when it came to inspecting sites, even at short notice.

But Mr. Kay described some Iraqis as less cooperative when it came to answering questions.

"We have not had the same degree of cooperation when we have asked questions to elicit information. There have been occasions when people have simply refused to answer directly

a question or have not answered with what are full and frank responses."

Mr. Kay said Iraq had told the team it had begun its first uranium enrichment programme in 1984. It used three methods, electromagnetic isotope separation, centrifugal separation and chemical separation to enrich uranium — a first step towards developing a nuclear warhead.

It has also admitted a fourth programme for acquiring plutonium, a substance almost exclusively used in nuclear weapons.

Iraq has admitted slightly enriching half a kilogramme of uranium and producing plutonium. Mr. Kay said the amount of plutonium handed over totalled 5.26 grammes, a tiny amount.

He said Iraq put the cost of the programme — which included home-built equipment for electromagnetic isotope separation — at \$1 billion.

Mr. Kay said he and his latest team still did not have a complete picture of its nuclear capability. He said the Iraqis had tried to deceive inspectors till very recently.

"We still do not have all the stuff that was dispersed, buried and destroyed by the Iraqis during the deception phase. Whether the deception phase is over with regard to other items yet undetermined is what I cannot say."

But he said that the inspection process could be over and the monitoring and verification stage could begin within months if Iraq started responding "completely, openly and fully as possible to questions."

U.N. officials said Friday that there was no indication that Iraqi soldiers were violating the terms of the Gulf war ceasefire by removing weapons from the demilitarised zone along the Iraq-Kuwait border.

Major-General Gunther Greindl, the chief military observer of the 300-member U.N. Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), said Iraqi civilians were removing ordnance from Iraq's side of the demilitarised zone and were not intruding into Kuwait.

Officials at U.N. headquarters released the text of a message from Gen. Greindl which was submitted in response to an article published Thursday in the New York Times.

The Times article said Iraqi soldiers dressed as civilians had made several night incursions into Kuwait to retrieve military stockpiles, including Silkworm missiles, left behind during their retreat in the Gulf war.

But in his message, Gen. Greindl said: "All removal activities by the Iraqis are carried out by civilians and are well within the Iraqi side of the demilitarised zone."

The message did not indicate how the U.N. observers were able to distinguish Iraqi soldiers from civilians.

Under the ceasefire resolution, Iraqi and Kuwaiti troops are prohibited from entering the demilitarised zone, but it does not explicitly bar civilians from removing or clearing away unexploded military ordnance.

Gen. Greindl said many Iraqi civilians are living in Iraq's part of the demilitarised zone, and UNIKOM observers have "witnessed uncontrolled explosions and civilian casualties caused by unexploded ordnance."

U.N. officials said that military intrusions by both sides appear to be accidental and caused by the unmarked or poorly demarcated border.

Gen. Greindl said UNIKOM "has no reason to believe that any of the (territorial) violations were premeditated."

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## U.S. 'favours' change in Iraqi leadership

WASHINGTON (USA) — The United States favours a change in Iraq's leadership but will not intervene in order to bring that change about, David Mack, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said at a meeting of Iraqi opposition groups in Washington Aug. 2.

Mr. Mack addressed a strategy session conference held by Iraqi opposition groups based in the United States, Europe and the Middle East and sponsored by a group calling itself the Independent Assembly of Iraq.

"The United States continues to support Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity but would prefer a new Iraqi leadership: one responsive to the needs of the Iraqi people and willing to live in peace with its neighbours," he

said.

However, Mr. Mack stressed that the United States "will not intervene directly to shape a new Iraqi government. The form and composition of a regime to succeed Saddam Hussein are for the people of Iraq to decide."

What the United States will do is continue to "lead the international community in maintaining persistent pressure on the current Iraqi regime and denying it a place in normal relations among governments," he said.

In order to maintain this pressure, the United States favours the continuation of economic sanctions "as long as Saddam Hussein remains in power," Mr. Mack said.

"The international community must demand nothing less than Iraq's full compliance with all its

U.N.-mandated obligations," he said.

"Time is not on Iraq's side so long as Saddam holds on to power. Iraq will not participate in post-crisis political, economic and security arrangements in the Gulf region until there is a change in regime. We are ready to work with a successor government in Baghdad if the Iraqi people change their government," Mr. Mack said.

"From the outset of the Gulf crisis a year ago, the president made clear that our problem is not with the Iraqi people but with their leadership and especially Saddam. This remains the case.

There are clear procedures for modifying burdensome sanctions and reparations if there is a change in the nature of the government in Baghdad.

"However — and let me be very clear on this — we will not intervene directly to shape a new Iraqi government. The form and composition of a regime to succeed Saddam Hussein are for the people of Iraq to decide."

"Nor are we calling for a popular rebellion with the massive human suffering that entails. But we will help lead the international community in maintaining persistent pressure on the current Iraqi regime and denying it a place in normal relations among governments."

"We are in accord with our allies on this basic line of policy, and at the London summit we jointly resolved that the Iraqi people deserve the opportunity to choose their leadership openly and democratically."

## Police step up hunt for Bakhtiar suspects

PARIS (AP) — The interior ministry distributed photographs to news media Saturday of three Iranians believed to be the killers of former Iranian Premier Shapour Bakhtiar, as Iran vigorously denied any role in the killing.

Meanwhile, the son of the Shah of Iran, Reza Pahlavi, said in an interview on French television that he had been informed Monday of the arrival in France of an Iranian assassination squad.

Mr. Bakhtiar, 76, the Shah's last prime minister before Islamic fundamentalists seized power in 1979, was murdered Tuesday about the time he received three Iranian visitors at his home outside Paris, investigators believe.

The ministry, which oversees police operations, released the photos and established a 24-hour telephone number for witnesses to contact in case they see or have information about the suspects.

Mr. Pahlavi told the TF1 television network that he had learned "a terrorist group of at least two persons" had entered France, and that he thought French authorities had been warned.

He said that the killers were operating under a technique "of trying to infiltrate opposition groups abroad by posing as being anti-regime, in a way of penetrating the system."

Former Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has said that he had recently received a list of names targeted by Tehran for assassination, and that both his name and Mr. Bakhtiar's were on it.

France summoned Iranian

Ambassador Ali Ahani to the foreign ministry on Friday to explain the Tehran government's views on the killing, blamed by Iranian exiles on the Islamic regime.

"All the horror and blame this has attracted in France were very well explained to him," the minister reported Saturday in a communiqué.

The ambassador expressed the Iranian government's condemnation of all terrorist acts and assured us that Iran wasn't implicated in any way in the assassination of Mr. Bakhtiar," it said.

The Iranian embassy said that the killing could have been "the result of struggles and settling of internal accounts by differing currents of opposition to the Islamic Republic of Iran," or a campaign to poison Franco-Iranian relations.

Police said their prime suspects were Iranian. One, an exile named Farqoun Boyer Ahmadi, had worked for Mr. Bakhtiar in Iran and was a member in France of Mr. Bakhtiar's nationalist organisation opposed to the Islamic regime.

Investigators speculated that Mr. Ahmadi, one of about 20 people allowed access to Mr. Bakhtiar's home without appointment, may have been bribed or coerced into bringing the others into the house.

Mr. Ahmadi has not been located at either of his addresses in France. Police believe the other two Iranians, identified as Vakili Rad and Azadi Mohammad, recently entered the country.

## Polisario says Moroccan troops massing in Sahara

ALGIERS (R) — Polisario guerrillas said Saturday thousands of Moroccan troops were massing in Western Sahara for new attacks on its positions.

The aim was to stop deployment of a U.N. force there ahead of a ceasefire due on Sept. 6.

Polisario said the message did not indicate how the U.N. observers were able to distinguish Iraqi soldiers from civilians.

Under the ceasefire resolution, Iraqi and Kuwaiti troops are prohibited from entering the demilitarised zone, but it does not explicitly bar civilians from removing or clearing away unexploded military ordnance.

Gen. Greindl said many Iraqi civilians are living in Iraq's part of the demilitarised zone, and UNIKOM observers have "witnessed uncontrolled explosions and civilian casualties caused by unexploded ordnance."

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two earlier raids with more than a dozen aircraft on Tifariti.

Tifariti, a main watering point, lies near the Mauritanian border about 100 kilometres from a Moroccan defensive wall and in what Polisario terms the "liberated zone." Rabat calls the area, outside its defence lines, "no man's land."

Mr. Hakim said Saturday he still had no casualty figures for the raids in which Polisario said it shot down one aircraft and captured its pilot.

In a communiqué late Friday from Bir Lahoul, Polisario said:

"A new Moroccan military aggression against the liberated zone is intensively under way. Movements and concentrations of troops and materials indicate such an assault is imminent."

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar Friday appealed to both sides to avoid "all actions which could endanger the implementation of the U.N. plan for the Western Sahara or threaten the ceasefire in force up to now," the Algerian news agency APS reported.

Morocco stationed thousands of troops in Western Sahara after taking it over when Spain withdrew from its African colony in 1975.

On Thursday, Polisario said Moroccan planes 24 hours earlier had bombed Meharise, following

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## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair and winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Min./max. temp. 17/30

Amman 17/30

Aqaba 16/36

Jordan Valley 23/36

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 65 per cent, Aqaba 37 per cent.

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Tel. 610740

Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785

St. Joseph Church, Tel. 624590

Church of the Annunciation, Tel. 637440

St. George Church, Tel. 651157

Orthodox Church, Tel. 622366

Church of the Annunciation, Tel. 622351

## EMERGENCIES

### EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre ..... 637111

Civil Defence Department ..... 661111

Civil Defence Immediate Rescue ..... 630341

Civil Defence Emergency ..... 199

Fire Police ..... 192, 621111, 637111

Fire Brigade ..... 637122

Blood Bank ..... 775121

Highway Police ..... 843402

Traffic Police ..... 896390

## Handicapped persons to receive training

JORDAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Social Development plans to expand special education for handicapped children and will exempt special cars for handicapped drivers from customs duty, Minister of Social Development Avni Al Badri announced Saturday.

Opening a training course in special education at Al Manar School in Salt, Dr. Bashir said that the ministry was keen on spreading rehabilitation services to all handicapped persons, including the mentally retarded, those with physical disabilities, the blind and the hearing impaired.

The minister said that he hoped such programmes would be implemented in cooperation with the private charitable institutions and voluntary centres.

Dr. Bashir said that a special education centre for handicapped adults was recently opened in Karak and the ministry is planning a similar centre in Jerash. Handicapped persons will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Development, which is determined to provide them with special training and to give them employment, he said.

The minister called on parents of handicapped children to register them with the ministry, which is holding training courses for them.

## Baghdad hits OIC statement

(Continued from page 1)

Iraq's clerics issued a separate condemnation through Minister of Awqaf and Religious Endowments Abdulla Fadel.

It said the condemnation was "unfair and not compatible with Islamic principles, and conforming with the imperialist interests and their reactionary regimes allies, with an Islamic cover."

Mr. Fadel said the resolution, by not calling for the lifting of sanctions, basically supported the death of 18 million people in Iraq by starvation and should be considered treason to Islam.

The U.S. representative at the United Nations Friday played down Iraq's rejection of a planned Security Council resolution to allow Baghdad to sell a quantity of oil to buy food and other civilian goods.

"I would say stand by for further word," Thomas Pickering told reporters.

"They (the Iraqis) have said this before with respect to all kinds of resolutions. But it would be clear under those circumstances that (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein would be actually blocking the humanitarian aid to his own people that he purports to be in favour of."

Mr. Pickering said he did not want to predict what Iraq would do eventually, "but I would say stand by. This is a common practice with them."

The resolution, expected to be adopted by the Security Council next week, would permit the sale of up to \$1.6 billion worth of Iraqi oil over a six-month period.

Purchasers would pay the full cost into a U.N. escrow account from which about \$1 billion would be available for buying, under strict U.N. controls, food, medicine and other items needed by Iraqi civilians.

The rest of the money would be used to pay war reparations cover the cost of finding and destroying Iraq's nuclear and weapons potential overseeing the return of Kuwait property and paying half the cost of a U.N. commission demarcating the Iraq-Kuwait border.

Iraq's U.N. representative, Abdul Aziz Al Albari, has repeatedly rejected the terms of the resolution.

## Squatters hindering efforts to reopen Jordanian embassy in Beirut

By P.V. Vivekanand

Jordan Times Staff Reporter  
AMMAN — Squatters occupying the Jordanian embassy in Beirut are blocking efforts to reopen the mission after a nine-year closure, and although the Jordanian government has sought help from the Lebanese authorities, a solution does not seem to be easy to reach.

Officials said the Foreign Ministry remains hopeful that a settlement to the problem would be found soon. The problem is not confined to the Jordanian mission and involves thousands of other buildings in Beirut taken over by Lebanese as well as others displaced from other parts of the war-ravaged country.

"We have requested (that) the Lebanese government evict those people from the embassy building so that we can take possession," said Qasem Ghazzawi, head of the bilateral and political relations at the Foreign Ministry.

Atef Halasa, the Jordanian charge d'affaires, arrived in the Lebanese capital on July 21 to prepare for the reopening of the mission and is in contact with the Lebanese authorities, another official said.

"We don't think it will take much longer" before the squatters are removed and refurbishing could be carried out prior to the formal reopening of the mission, said the official, who requested anonymity.

"Some of the squatters have already left the building but others remain," he said.

The problem of squatters in Beirut dates back to mid-1970s, when thousands fled civil war violence to the relative safety of west Beirut and occupied vacant

buildings. During the 16 years of civil war, there has been a continued flow of refugees to the Lebanese capital, clogging its housing infrastructure.

Further worsening the situation was the heavy destruction that Beirut suffered. Hundreds of buildings have been totally razed and there is an acute housing shortage in the capital.

Jordan scaled down its diplomatic presence and then closed the mission and recalled all Jordanian diplomats and staff shortly after the Israeli army invaded Lebanon in June 1982.

Shortly thereafter, the squatters, moved into the mission, situated in the Al Rouche District of Beirut, and are now residing moves to evacuate them from the building.

While many Beirut squatters left their temporary refuge and fled back south to escape the off-and-on-again bouts of violence in the capital, the Jordanian building — along with many other diplomatic missions and other building left vacant by their governments — remained occupied almost throughout, according to the government to evacuate them.

The issue of squatting has become so thorny that the government of President Elias Hrawi, which is trying to restore peace and stability to the country after 16 years of violence, has ordered a freeze on all eviction moves, said Lebanese businessman Riyadh Khoury, who shuttles between Amman and Beirut.

The Jordanian case may be different since it involves diplomatic property and international conventions but it is really difficult to see the Lebanese interior Ministry using force to

"I hope to be back in Beirut by Oct. 1," said Hassan Tabbou, who used to broker imports to the Gulf states with European suppliers. "By then, I think the situation will be clear."

## Queen Noor receives Indonesian foreign minister's wife, discusses

### Third World development problems

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday received at Al Ma'wa Palace Junisa Alatas, wife of the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, currently on a visit to Jordan.

During the meeting, Queen Noor and the Indonesian guest discussed the challenges that face developing countries, especially in the areas of social development and quality of life improvement.

Her Majesty briefed her guest on Nour Al Hussein Foundation's different projects in these fields.

Queen Noor also explained to Mrs. Alatas the socio-economic conditions prevailing in Jordan in

the wake of the Gulf war and measures taken to combat the rising poverty and unemployment. Possible means of future cooperation and cultural exchange between the two countries were also part of the discussion.

Accompanying Mrs. Alatas were the wives of Jordan's foreign minister and Jordan's ambassador to Indonesia and the Indonesian Charge d'affaires in Amman.

Mrs. Alatas later visited the Nour Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) and was briefed by its director general, Inaam Al Mufli, on its projects.

## Efforts underway to prepare for olive harvesting in mid-October

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) is again participating in efforts to help local farmers gather their olive harvest with the least possible cost and with the help of students.

According to RSCN Director Maher Abu Jaafar, olive harvesting is due to begin by the middle of October and Jordanian olive growers will be helped by school children to gather the valuable crop.

The RSCN is a member of a national committee charged with organising the olive harvesting process in Jordan. The committee Saturday held a meeting to review the situation.

A statement later said that this year's harvest is not as good as that of last year. But still, the students can help, getting five to 10 per cent of the total harvest in return for their efforts.

On the committee are representatives of the ministries of Higher Education, Education and Agriculture; the Armed Forces and the RSCN.

The committee decided to publish and distribute leaflets to the Ministry of Education's schools in various provinces, hoping to attract students.

The RSCN, which cares for the protection of the environment in Jordan, last year launched a campaign through the media, especially Jordan Television and Radio Jordan, to provide advice to farmers on the best way of gathering their crops and the most opportune time for harvesting the olives and obtaining the largest amount of olive oil, said Mr. Abu Jaafar.

In last year's campaign 50,000 students were said to have been involved in harvesting the olives. Committee sources could not estimate the number of students that would be needed for this year's harvest.

## Crops sprayed with insecticides

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture is now preparing special nurseries to produce saplings of various vegetables, especially tomatoes to be grown in the Jordan Valley region, according to Agriculture Minister Subhi Al Qasem.

He said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the ministry is keen on producing healthy tomato saplings which are free of any type of disease for the valley. Last season's tomato crops in the valley suffered heavy losses largely due to diseases.

He said that ministry teams will be spraying pesticides to all regions through a national campaign designed to provide protection to the crops.

He said that ministry teams will be spraying pesticides to all regions through a national campaign designed to provide protection to the crops.

East Asia thanks to intensified efforts on the part of the ministry coupled with endeavours on the part of the private sector, Dr. Badran said. But more efforts are needed to export Jordan's national products to countries, he added.

But efforts to promote exports have not been strong enough to help the Kingdom and are far from fulfilling Jordan's aspirations, he said.

Jordanian pharmaceutical products, clothes, phosphate and potash have reached Europe, Africa, the Far East and South

## Jordan celebrates 39th anniversary of King Hussein's accession to throne

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Sunday celebrates the 39th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne.

On Aug. 11, 1952, the then 17-year-old Prince became King of Jordan, continuing the march of the Great Arab Revolt against backwardness, colonialism and ignorance.

Mr. Khoury and other Lebanese sources said that in many cases the actual owners of the buildings struck deals with the squatters — mostly "compensation" to move out — to repossess their property.

"In other cases owners have to use strong-arm tactics and threats to get the squatters out," Mr. Khoury said.

"As long as the government cannot offer alternate, low-cost housing, the problem cannot be resolved, particularly that the authorities have all but ruled out the use of force to evict squatters," he said. "Hundreds of buildings are occupied by squatters in Beirut and it is an awesome task for the government to evacuate them."

Meanwhile, the Jordanian community in Lebanon is slowly growing as efforts by the Beirut government to restore law and order after 16 years of civil strife are making steady progress.

Many Jordanian businessmen who used to maintain offices in Beirut are preparing to resume their Lebanon-based operations.

"I hope to be back in Beirut by Oct. 1," said Hassan Tabbou,

who used to broker imports to the Gulf states with European suppliers. "By then, I think the situation will be clear."

The decision constituted a turning point in the history of Arab-Israeli conflict, because it implied that the United States and Israel should deal directly with the Palestinian people in search for a solution to their problem.

The King has also been keen on safeguarding democracy and has therefore encouraged dialogue between the citizens and officials and restored parliamentary life.

The King has also formed a special commission to draft a national charter, based on the Jordanian constitution and the principles of the Great Arab Re-

volt.

The anniversary finds King

Hussein deeply involved in

efforts to promote the Palestini-

an cause and to support the Palesti-

nian uprising.

At pan-Arab level, the King

has succeeded in achieving agree-

ment and consensus among Arab

leaders, and has done every

possible effort to fulfill the

aspirations of the Arab Nation in

providing a bright future for the

Arab citizen.

He contributed effectively to

the formation of the Arab Coop-

eration Council (ACC), which

groups Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and

Yemen.

His historic decision to sever

legal and administrative relations

with the occupied West Bank

gave a new impetus to the Palesti-

nian uprising which Jordan has

fully supported at all levels.

The decision constituted a

turning point in the history of

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and Israel should deal directly

with the Palestinian people in

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problem.

On the occasion, King Hussein

received several congratulatory

cables from senior government

officials. The cables, expressed

congratulations on the occasion,

recalling some of the King's pan-

Arab stands and his unfiring

efforts to achieve the welfare and

strength of the whole Arab

Nation.

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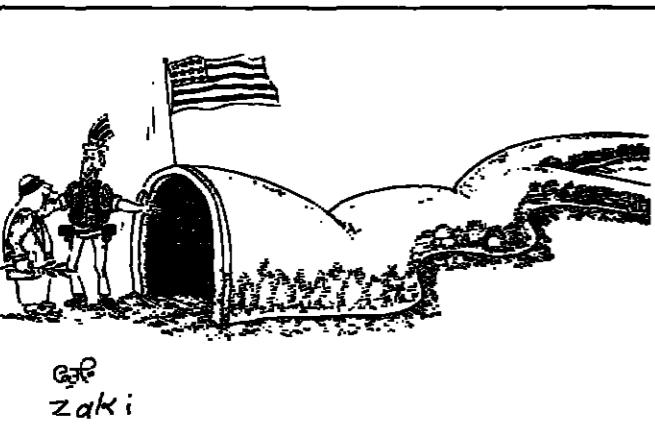
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## 'Victories' lie with people

**REMARKS MADE** by the Iraqi Kurdish leader, Jalal Talabani, that he hoped that Jordan's process of democratisation would serve as an example for Iraq are a source of pride for us Jordanians. His Majesty King Hussein, who genuinely leads and directs the process of democratisation in Jordan, has said in many occasions that he wanted our experiment be promoted so that it could show others in the region that democracy is nothing to be afraid of. The Iraqi leadership has promised the Iraqi people a multi-party system and political pluralism. The talks between the central government in Baghdad and the Kurdish leaders have gone a long way in the direction of securing autonomy for the Kurds. And the Kurds, like all ethnic minorities in the Arab World, have insisted that they were not seeking full independence. Iraq could, through democracy, pluralism and autonomy, avoid a civil war and ensure a stable country and regime. The Arab World has been for decades — and in many parts is still — living under oppressive and backward regimes that always resorted to force to quell their peoples' cries for political reforms. Many army officers are still in power in many Arab countries and they rule with military mentality. And where officers could not seize power, absolute rulers continue to deny their subjects their basic rights. Even the leaders of "liberated" Kuwait, who when in exile promised their people democracy and freedom, are back to their old practices. The Arab World and Arab leaders can continue to blame their ills on foreign powers and enemies. Whether that might be true, it is obvious that most of the Arab weakness is the result of oppression at home and the denial of people their basic rights. As King Hussein said in a speech immediately after the Gulf war, democracy is a guarantee that leaders, under the watchful eyes of their subjects, won't blunder. We are heartened to see the Iraqi leaders heeding the King's advice and insight. Unless people assume their full responsibility and acquire their full rights, the nation will suffer and "victories" will elude it.



## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARIES

THE strike staged in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip by the oppressed Palestinians marked the beginning of the fifth month of the intifada. It comes at a time when the Israelis are pursuing their settlement programmes and the world community is doing nothing to end the occupation, said Al Ra'i daily Saturday. The paper noted that the Israeli government was strongly adhering to its rejection of all peace bids and was denying the Palestinians their rights and their homeland at a time when the so-called peace initiative is being hampered by Israel's intransigence. It said that the continuation of the intifada was a manifestation of the Palestinian people's determination to pursue the struggle for freedom regardless of Israel's negative attitude towards peace. Indeed, the intifada is one important element which has been behind the intensification of recent efforts towards stimulating the peace process; but this only came about after numerous sacrifices and a lot of pain, the paper noted. The daily said that the continuation of the uprising in the occupied Arab territories was an expression of the Palestinian people's desire to achieve peace based on justice and international legitimacy which require support from all nations. There is no doubt, said the paper, that the Palestinian intifada will have its influence on any peace negotiations to end the Arab-Israeli conflict because the Palestinian issue is the core of that conflict.

A columnist of Al Ra'i Arabic daily Saturday commented on a decision by the education minister to open an investigation into the causes of failure of the majority of students in the twelfth examinations this year. Tareq Masa'weh said the investigation on the part of an educational team was not enough to give the country genuine indications about the causes of the students' failure or poor performance. The columnist said that the investigating team should include specialists from the ministries of education, health, housing and social development as most of the students who failed live in the south. The region, he says, is shunned by new school teachers who prefer to remain in the main cities where they enjoy better services. Mr. Masa'weh said that students in the south suffered of malnutrition and that adversely affects their performance at school. A student living in a 10-member family, in one room and in very poor surroundings, cannot perform at school as a student enjoying a better environment in other areas of Jordan, the writer noted. The villages and towns in the south are in dire need of due social and economic improvement and the whole Jordanian society represented in the government and parliament, he said, should turn attention to the south and improve its socio-economic life so that it can produce students with better performance and creative people for the future.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

## Beyond the removal of boycott on Israel

AS things stand now, the Arab side, including Jordan, is ready and willing to abolish the economic boycott against Israel if and when the Jewish state complies with one of two important conditions: First, Israel would suspend its settlement policy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza; second, Israel would accept a comprehensive peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict in the forthcoming negotiations as envisaged by Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

The realisation of any of these two conditions is not likely to take place, but it is not impossible to happen. Therefore, economists are expected to evaluate thoroughly the possible impact of removing boycott on Jordan's national economy in general, and its industrial and agricultural sectors in particular.

For some reason or another, the Jordanian minister of industry and trade vehemently dismissed this sensitive subject as premature, and should not be raised until such eventuality becomes imminent. However, looking ahead this is not a bad idea. Getting ready for a possible outcome may be useful but it definitely is not harmful.

At the outset, it may be appropriate to put forward some relevant facts which may not be too much controversial. The

Israeli industry is not known to be terribly efficient by international standards. It is not qualified to compete with Japanese and European products on equal footing. Had it not been for the heavy external financial support, the Israeli industrial sector would have gone broke and out of business long time ago.

On contrast, the Israeli agriculture is advanced. It employs extremely modern techniques, some of which were developed in Israel itself. But the cost of agricultural production is too high that Israel was obliged to protect its farmers from the competition of the Palestinian agriculture. It is well known that some Israeli housewives buy their fruits and vegetables from the West Bank because of lower prices and similar quality.

On the other hand, the lifting of legal restrictions against Israeli products does not necessarily mean that Jordan will rush to import from Israel. There is no reason to believe that Jordanian businessmen have reasons to promote Israeli commodities even if such an activity become legal. The evidence is that, the lifting of Egyptian boycott against Israel 13 years ago did not change much in reality. The Egyptian people candidly refrained from dealing with Israel as long as it continued to deny the rights of any Arab

people, be it in Palestine, Jordan, Syria, or Lebanon.

Nor does the removal of economic boycott mean that Jordan or, for that matter, any Arab country will enter into an economic unity or common market with Israel. It merely means that Israeli commodity will be treated just like any other foreign commodity. It will of course continue to be subjected to the usual customs duty which will maintain the current protection of domestic industry. The Israeli products will try, and most likely fail, to replace Japanese and German products in Arab markets. They will not replace the protected Jordanian produce in the Jordanian domestic market.

Finally it may be useful to acknowledge that the Arab economic boycott was never completely and effective at any time during the past 43 years, but it was causing a lot of harm to the Israeli economy and, more important, to the American and other economy which would like to deal freely with multinational corporations which would like to deal freely with Arab markets. Therefore, Israel without risking their lucrative Arab markets. Therefore, the Arab boycott should not be given up except against a substantive political price such as the suspension of settlements in the occupied territories or concluding a land for peace agreement.

## At the mercy of the military

By J.K. Galbraith

WE LIVE in a time when matters of great political and social consequence have intruded themselves on the economic world. They affect the lives of millions of people; they could affect human life itself. Yet at best they lie on the margins of economic concern. They are present only slightly, if at all, in our scholarly instruction; they are not central to formal economic discussion. It is a hard fact of modern life: the economist encounters the urgent reality only as he or she leaves the classroom, the textbooks and the professional economic journals.

The greatest economic failure of our time, needless perhaps to say, was in not foreseeing the recent revolutionary changes in central Europe and the Soviet Union. I do not assert any great personal foresight here. But I had indeed felt and urged that the rigid ideologies of comprehensive socialism had replaced the harder processes of thought.

It has also been my strongly expressed view that economic development, even the somewhat laggard development of the erstwhile communist countries, brings into being a far greater diversity of talent and occupation than can be kept silent and excluded from power. Journalists, scientists,

ditional financial assistance, especially in the field of consumer goods, so that the visible effect of economic liberalisation and of political liberty is not grave economic privation. There is in this revolution no substitute for monetary support. The guidance of the great and difficult transition from ideologically rigorous socialism to the pragmatic market economy will not stand as one of the acceptable achievements of contemporary economics.

There are two further and perhaps less evident failures of economics to accommodate the great and pressing problems of the time. The first concerns the impairment of consumer and popular sovereignty in the Western economic world and notably in the United States.

Nothing is more central in the broad current of mainstream economics than the sovereignty of the consumer. It is to this that, through the market, the economic system responds. Allied therewith is the political power of the individual — the ultimate sovereignty of the citizen.

Some rather comprehensive, if relatively benign, impairment of consumer sovereignty has long existed, although it is only reluctantly admitted by economists. Specifically, it is known that the business enterprise reaches forward to shape the wants and market demand of the consumer. Large sums of money and a vast advertising industry are devoted thereto. There is no more intense (or better financed) study than that of consumer psychology and the associated techniques of persuasion. Only in the textbooks and classrooms does this effort at modifying and shaping consumer behaviour diminish or even, on occasion, disapear.

Since much of this effort is socially benign, we should perhaps regard the economists' neglect with more detachment than concern. However, we cannot show similar indifference where one aspect of this shift from consumer to producer sovereignty is involved. That is when it is to the sovereignty of the modern military establishment — the self-sustaining military power and its associated claim on economic resources.

In the U.S., which enjoys the questionable distinction of being the most evident and the most important example, the military power has reached out to embrace and in no slight measure to control the political authority to which, in the approved theory, it is presumed to be subject.

Thus it controls the flow of aggregate demand for its operations, including for the weapons that, by its own determination, it chooses to procure. It defines also the enemy threat that justifies the weaponry and the military force. Even with the end of the cold war, a sufficiency of diverse threats presumed to remain; Saddam Hussein and the Gulf war served to sustain this presumption.

The self-sustaining power of the military establishment is not absolute; nothing is gained by exaggeration. Nonetheless, it commands a very large area of economic activity; in particular in the U.S. it draws into its service a large share of the available engineering and scientific talent, by some calculations a third of this resource. One reacts with discontent, even dismay, that economists have given this independent power of the military establishment and the resources it commands such slight formal attention.

But the emergence of an independent military power in the advanced capitalist countries is, in many ways, a small

thing in relative terms compared with the military power in the poorer countries of the planet, those graced by common reference as the Third World.

In the poor lands the military power and its claim on resources is the greatest economic scandal and the greatest political tragedy of our age. Some countries — Singapore, Hong Kong, Costa Rica, now Korea and Taiwan — show by their escape from military bondage the opportunity this gives, not surprisingly, for political tranquillity and economic development. Elsewhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America, however, the military power has a commanding influence in government, where it is not the government itself. This, in turn, allows it to lay claim on resources for military use and consumption which are greatly at cost to social needs and resources for development.

**"In this world there are no literate peoples who are poor, no illiterate who are otherwise than poor."**

In the 27 years beginning in 1960 for which calculations have been made, military expenditures in constant dollars in the developing countries have increased more than five-fold. Per capita gross national product has less than doubled. In many cases, it has declined. Military aid from developed countries has massively exceeded aid for civilian purposes. Military spending in the world as a whole has substantially exceeded that for health care and education; and in the least fortunate of the poor countries it has done so by a wide margin. The aggregate of the specific transactions is truly impressive. In the eight years from 1981 to 1989, the less developed countries acquired from various sources 37,000 surface-to-air missiles, 20,000 artillery pieces, 11,000 tanks and self-propelled howitzers, 3,200 supersonic planes and 540 warships and submarines at a total cost of \$345.6 billion.

Beyond this diversion of domestic resources and external assistance to military use are the further consequences. The rich countries of the world, as we have seen in the last half century, resort cautiously to military conflict. In the great confrontation of the cold war between capitalism and communism no one got killed, a few accidents, executions and interdictions of would-be defectors apart. In indirect confrontation and by proxy in Vietnam and Afghanistan — both countries of basic impoverishment — tens of thousands were killed. And with weapons from the affluent lands millions in the poor countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America were either forthrightly slaughtered or they died from the economic devastation that is the terrible counterpart of civil contention and conflict.

The self-sustaining power of the military establishment is not absolute; nothing is gained by exaggeration. Nonetheless, it commands a very large area of economic activity; in particular in the U.S. it draws into its service a large share of the available engineering and scientific talent, by some calculations a third of this resource. One reacts with discontent, even dismay, that economists have given this independent power of the military establishment and the resources it commands such slight formal attention.

Again one comes to economics. In the commendable concern for the economics of development in the last half century, our discipline has rarely addressed itself to the military power; frequently this has been accepted as inevitable, a given factor. Yet even on the most casual examination it is evident that nothing has been so universally damaging as the military power to a valid use of

scarce resources and effective and compassionate government. Or to economic development itself. There have been other factors inhibiting basic well-being in the poor lands. Agricultural development has been subordinated by price restraints to short-run urban well-being at heavy cost to all. The vital role of education and human investment — has been insufficiently stressed.

In the last century, and rightly, nothing was thought so important as universal free education. That has been partly forgotten; too many gleaming industrial plants have been sited amidst ignorant people. I stress a point I've made often before: in this world there are no literate peoples who are poor, no illiterate who are otherwise than poor.

Nonetheless, one returns to the basic fact: nothing so contributes to deprivation and hardship as the military power and the associated internal and external conflict. The weapons of destruction flow visibly from the affluent countries to the poor. Yet this commerce, far from being central to economic thought, analysis and instruction, has been largely ignored.

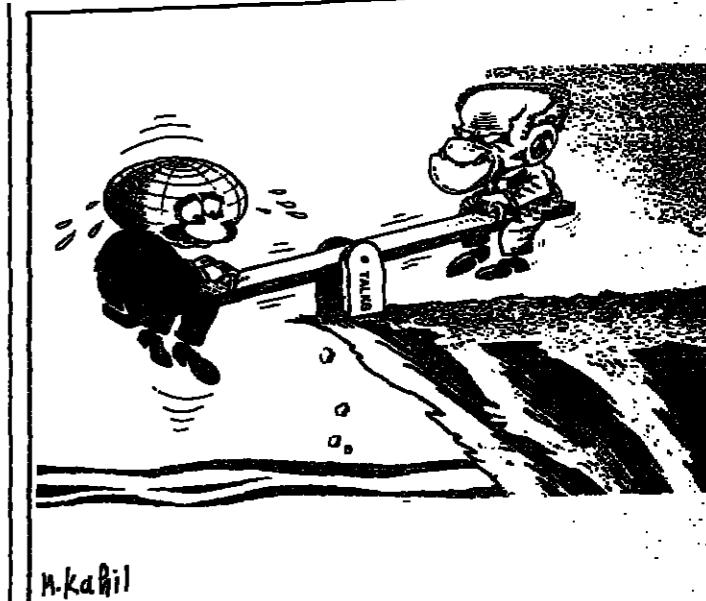
For a decade we watched the unspeakable urban artillery fire in Beirut; there was little if any economic attention to the industry and commerce that supplied the weapons being used. Similarly in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Liberia and other strife-torn lands.

Economics, unhappily, has an instinct for the benign. It studies and seeks to improve the microeconomic performance of national economies that are already replete with civilian goods and services. It is this civilian production that is of principal importance. And the macroeconomic performance and its improvement, similarly under circumstances of high well-being. The intrusion of the military power and its demands is ignored. Our subject is little concerned with the way this military power both controls and devastates the poor countries of the planet or the grim commerce in the instruments of death that supports that devastation.

The ultimate justification for economics as a subject matter and a science is that it adds to social understanding and that it thus serves human welfare. On its failures in this regard we must now reflect. It did not, much seemingly attentive study notwithstanding, foresee the great economic developments in central Europe and the USSR in these last years and the accompanying demand for voice and participation.

We cannot be happy as to the economic guidance and support we have given to this change. And economics egregiously and unforgivably has ignored the modern intrusion of the self-sustaining military power on economic life — its independent role in the rich countries, notably the U.S., and its devastating political power, claims on grievously scarce resources, and support of war and civil devastation in the Third World. As diligent scholars, we are rightly proud of our subject and our social contribution. Our pride would be greater, more deeply justified, were we now to embrace these large issues that press so urgently in the former communist world and that sustain the military power on economic life in the rich countries and so tragically on the lives of the poor.

Professor John Kenneth Galbraith is Paul M. Warburg Professor of Economics Emeritus, Harvard University. The article is reprinted from *The Guardian*.



## Palestinians weigh pros and cons of peace talks

By Robert Mahoney  
Reuter

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM** — "What can we do?" the question has been part of the Palestinian liturgy of suffering under Israeli occupation for the past 24 years. It punctuates almost every conversation with foreigners.

But since U.S. Secretary of State James Baker prised from Israel a heavily qualified "yes" to Middle East peace talks last week, the question is no longer rhetorical.

"What should we do?" the nearly two million Palestinians of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem are asking.

"There is a hot debate over whether to go to the talks," said nationalist Radwan Abu Ayyash.

The heat is strongest on those Palestinian leaders who have met Mr. Baker and appear to favour a "yes" to the peace conference he is proposing for October.

All are close to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and are taking seriously threats from extremists.

"To agree, we need guarantees that we are heading for (U.N. Resolution) 242. We have to know what the Americans mean by autonomy because for us sovereignty is an essential dimension for autonomy," Mr. Abu Ayyash said.

Palestinians would also insist on Arab guarantees that no Arab state would conclude a separate peace with Israel as Egypt did with the 1979 Camp David treaty, he said.

Palestinians, who have seen Arab support evaporate since the Gulf crisis, fear that Israel, by returning part of the Golan Heights to Syria, could hold on to the West Bank and Gaza.

The Tunis-based PLO, to which Palestinians look for guidance, has given mixed signals on Mr. Baker's proposals.

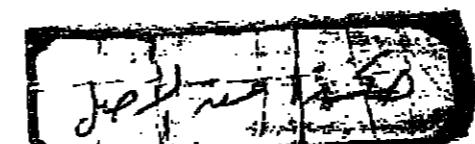
Mr. Arafat and Bassam Abu Sharif said last Sunday no obstacle was insuperable but the PLO shot down his remarks the next day.

The uncertainty is reflected in the occupied territories, where many Palestinians are still a day from the Gulf war.

"People are angry... but they know we now have few friends," said one nationalist who asked not to be identified. "The revolutionaries offer no alternative; they can no longer point to Arab power or the Soviet Union."

One east Jerusalem merchant asked if Palestinians should say "yes," said, "I don't know. I think a lot of Palestinians are like me... We are not sure we are going to get anything except what the Israelis want."

He added the inevitable kicker: "but what can we do?"



## Arafat says 'yes' to peace conference

(Continued from page 1)

The team — Fatah Al-Fatah, Hizbullah and Zakaria Al-Aqsa — had accompanied their task with "confidence and determination," Mr. Arafat said.

The guarantees Mr. Arafat mentioned were almost identical to those he listed in a letter to British Prime Minister John Major.

"I urge you to use your good offices and influence with all the parties concerned, especially the United States, to put an end to the Israeli occupation which is the root cause of the conflict," the PLO chairman said in the letter.

The letter, released on Friday by the PLO office in London, was sent last weekend.

Britain has responded through a letter sent over by its Foreign Office Minister Lynda Chalker to a PLO delegation at a Foreign Office lunch.

"The contents of Mr. Chalker's letter were not disclosed."

The head of the Arab League was quoted Saturday as saying Mr. Arafat is showing some flexibility regarding Palestinian demands for peace in the

Middle East.

Mr. Sabat Abdul Meguid met the PLO leader Friday in efforts to find a common Arab position on the proposed Middle East peace conference.

In their talks, Mr. Arafat showed a certain "flexibility" and "complete availability" to advance a Middle East settlement, WAFA quoted Mr. Abdul Meguid as saying later.

Mr. Abdul Meguid did not say on what he defined flexibility. But WAFA said that Mr. Arafat remained firm that he will not bargin over the future of East Jerusalem.

Mr. Abdul Meguid said Mr. Arafat's goal is a "just and honourable peace that puts an end to Israeli occupation" of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, WAFA said.

Mr. Arafat, who was accompanied by four members of the PLO's Executive Committee in the talks, expressed concern over "the Judenstadt of the Holy City by Israel," WAFA reported.

"Jerusalem is at the centre of our preoccupations," WAFA quoted Mr. Arafat as saying. "On this question, there must not be any surrender."

Mr. Abdul Meguid said the 22

had then gone to Beirut.

They said Iran was playing the key role in the releases but did not expect any other hostages to go free immediately after the RJO captive despite the trend towards resolving the problem.

The DOPHR threat was renewed amid a search for Mr. Leyraud by hundreds of Syrian and Lebanese troops and police ringing Beirut with roadblocks and storming houses in Shite Muslim districts.

The man hunt was larger and more extensive than any mounted after previous kidnappings of Westerners by Shite extremists.

In a sign of how seriously authorities took the Leyraud kidnapping, Syrian soldiers stopped Western expatriates and told them to take care and their drivers to take them straight home.

Mr. Cicippio was kidnapped on Sept. 12, 1986, at the American

University of Beirut where he was deputy comptroller. Mr. Tracy's abduction was announced by the RJO on Oct. 21, 1986.

Finally, we remind that the issue of Sheikh Abdul Karim Obeid has the priority and the positive results hoped for will be achieved through the release of our brothers," the RJO said.

Sheikh Obeid, a cleric of Hezbollah which dominates the Shite underground in Lebanon, is one of hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners held by Israel. Their release is demanded by Hezbollah and the hostage-takers.

"We have never thought for one day that we want the hostages just for holding them since everything has an end. They have release or death," said the RJO, threatening to "unleash the unknown" if it came under pressure or was ignored.

## Alattas

(Continued from page 1)

Ali Abul Ragheb outlined Jordanian-Indonesian economic and trade cooperation.

Mr. Abul Ragheb voiced Jordan's desire to bolster Jordan's relations with Indonesia and increase trade with that country.

He said Jordan hopes to sell Indonesia more phosphates, potash and industrial products.

Indonesia buys three quarters of its phosphate needs from Jordan and seeks to offer more facilities for Jordanian industrial products to be marketed in Indonesia.

A team from the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company will go to Jakarta in the second half of this month for talks on promoting trade ties.

The directors of the phosphate and potash companies as well as heads of chambers of commerce and industry attended Saturday's meeting at the ministry.

## No cabinet reshuffle imminent

(Continued from page 1)

at least one minister publicly said he would resign his post if Jordan joined a peace process that did not result in the full implementation of U.N. resolutions and won for the Palestinians their right to self-determination.

Another minister is understood to have tendered his resignation for the same reason but later froze it.

However, informed sources now maintain that the initial rift in the positions of the cabinet ministers towards the Middle East peace process has "decreased and became more realistic."

Several new ministers in Mr. Massri's government were political activists who fought for the liberation of Palestine in many forms during their politi-

tical life. These ministers include Arab nationalists and ministers affiliated with the Jordan Arab National Democratic Alliance (JANDA).

"The decision to enter peace talks for many of these ministers is not easy especially when one looks at their political past," an informed observer said.

Observers believe that ministers in Mr. Massri's cabinet "would be hard put to reject peace talks if the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, decides to go to the peace conference."

Jordanian officials have said that the PLO is expected to provide Jordan with a positive response to the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation idea and that it would not be "hurdle to peace."

## Iraqi Kurds warn PKK

(Continued from page 1)

burns and a violation of international law," the radio said.

The foreign ministry issued a statement on the "continuing military deployments by Turkish troops against the civilian population in the Kurdish region."

"They are a serious violation of international law and of humanity and also of the principles of the final act of Helsinki," it quoted Mr. Genscher as saying, referring to the 1975 Helsinki human rights and security accords.

The foreign ministry issued a statement on the "continuing military deployments by Turkish troops against the civilian population in the Kurdish region."

"But the IMF also understands that these adjustments will take years to produce results and in the meantime people will suffer so it offers foreign funds to encourage private investment," he told the Jordan Times.

Jordan has assurances of aid

(Continued from page 1)

productive investment," economist Jawad Anan explained.

"But the IMF also understands that these adjustments will take years to produce results and in the meantime people will suffer so it offers foreign funds to encourage private investment," he told the Jordan Times.

The directors of the phosphate and potash companies as well as heads of chambers of commerce and industry attended Saturday's meeting at the ministry.

carrying guns.

"They called us terrorists and said we were spying on them," said Mohammad.

The Red Sea, with its sharks, storms and rugged mountain coasts, seemed far away as he sheltered from the afternoon sun in the shade of a cafe.

"As spokesman for the Egyptians, I said he were just fishermen but they didn't want to listen," he added. "We were in international waters," he insisted.

Mohammad said the group were held eight or nine to a room, given food haphazardly, and were sometimes beaten.

Other prisoners who did not want to be identified said they were daily threatened with death.

Eventually, under diplomatic pressure from Egypt, the Eritreans handed them to the Sudanese authorities and they flew to Cairo from Khartoum.

Their boats — worth up to a million Egyptian pounds (\$300,000) each — were confiscated.

This calm Mediterranean port of about 70,000 people is shocked by the disappearances. Local member of parliament Kamal Khaled has demanded military protection for fishing boats, and there is even talk of fishermen

know how to use weapons."

Cairo newspapers have pro-

claimed that pirates were taking

advantage of Egypt's poor rela-

tions with Sudan, Eritrea, and

Yemen, and the government said

it was taking up the matter

through appropriate channels.

But here in Aqbat Al Burg, the

intricacies of international politics hold little interest. The fisher-

men talk instead of the future and

most say they have to go back to

the danger area.

"The waters here in the

Mediterranean are being fished

to extinction," said Mohammad.

"What can we do? We don't go to

college and get degrees here —

were only 15 years old.

But as the population of the town grows — like the rest of

Egypt, which produces a million extra mouths to feed every eight months — the number of fisher-

men grows too and catches de-

cline in their traditional Medi-

terranean grounds.

So in the past two to three

years ships have started pushing

down through the Suez Canal into the Red Sea.

The trip is longer, 25 days

compared to 10 days in the Medi-

terranean, but the fishing there

is still rich and the money good. Even a hired hand

can earn up to 500 pounds (\$150)

a trip, more than the monthly salary of a university professor.

Ramadan Ali Al Afifi, another

shipowner, said that despite the

risk of hijacking he will go

straight back. "In July and Au-

gust we stay here, repair our ships

and have a bit of holiday ... But

we'll set off in September. We

can't stay here."

Mohammad is not so sure.

"Not without a licence ... why

can't we make an agreement

among all the nations of the Red

Sea? Otherwise, I'll stay in the

Mediterranean however small the

catch."

## What an hour's work can buy

### Meat a luxury

Meat, fish and poultry were rare luxury items for many families. In very few countries were hourly earnings equivalent to the price of a kilo. Butchers in Yugoslavia had to put in over five hours' work if they wanted to buy a kilo of rice. On the other hand, one hour's labour purchased at least nine kilos of rice for a journalist in Bahrain, a bricklayer in Hong Kong, a carpenter in Sweden, a grocery salesperson in Uruguay and a postman in the Nordic countries as well as Cuba.

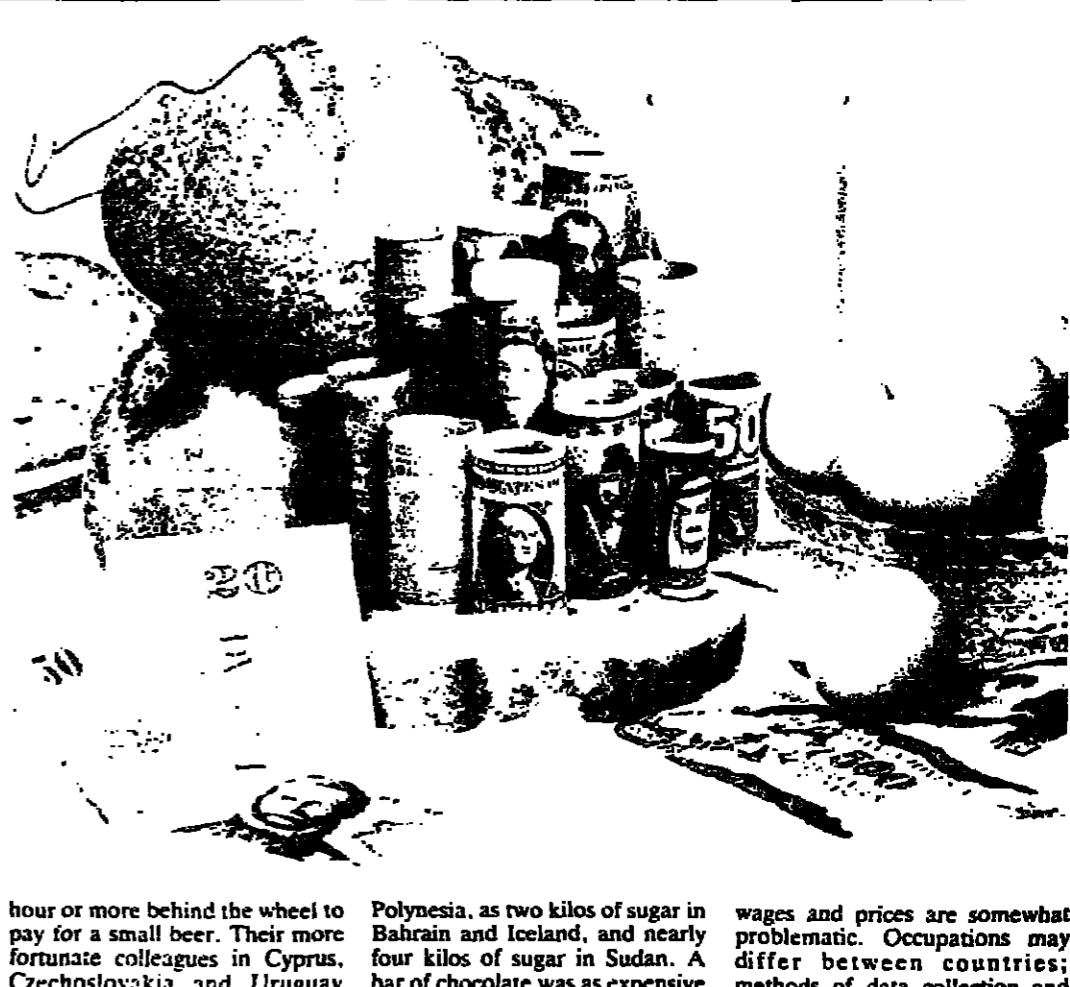
### Sweet tooth

Workers with a sweet tooth could easily satisfy their craving in Austria, Gibraltar, Iceland, the Netherlands and Sweden, where for many an hour's work could purchase well over five bars of milk chocolate. The record goes to Austrian computer programmers in insurance companies, who could buy over 27 bars every hour.

### Staple diet

Rice, potatoes and bread are traditionally the staple diet for the majority of workers throughout the world, but many had to work long hours to satisfy their family's needs. To buy a kilo of potatoes, many employees in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Sudan had to work for more than an hour.

If bakers in Burundi, Colombia, India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka wanted to buy a loaf of bread (500 g), they also had to sweat beside their ovens for over an hour to earn enough. At the other end of the scale, hotel receptionists in the Netherlands could take home more than ten loaves after an hour, as could Cuban machine compositors, building electricians in Hong Kong, plumbers in Italy and bus drivers in French Guiana.



Polynesia, as two kilos of sugar in Bahrain and Iceland, and nearly four kilos of sugar in Sudan. A bar of chocolate was as expensive as a kilo of rice in Czechoslovakia and Uruguay.

### Rates of pay also varied

The levels of hourly earnings were as diversified as the prices in those countries for which data are available. Among the 40 occupations studied for this article, the highest earnings reported were often double, treble or even four or more times the lowest.

In Bolivia, for instance, a nurse earned nearly three times as much as a grain miller who worked half as long again. In Lesotho, a doctor earned eight times more than a postman, and in Bangladesh hotel receptionists took home three times as much as a waiter.

Another aspect to bear in mind when making comparisons between countries and occupations is that the figures correspond to gross wages, that is, before any deductions are made for such items as workers' income taxes, contributions to social security and insurance. Evidently the level of deductions would have an impact on the amount of disposable money available to employees — ILO Information.

But the population of the town grows — like the rest of Egypt, which produces a million extra mouths to feed every eight months — the number of fishermen grows too and catches decline in their traditional Mediterranean grounds.

However, in other countries such as Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Myanmar, Norway, Sweden and Tunisia these differences were less marked.

International comparisons of

wages and prices are somewhat problematic. Occupations may differ between countries; methods of data collection and types of sources may vary; goods priced in different countries are not necessarily of the same quality. Furthermore, some food items may be widely consumed in some countries but not in others, perhaps because of varying habits, traditions, or religious or cultural restrictions. Nonetheless, the data collected through the ILO October Inquiry can give some idea of the purchasing power of work in various parts of the world.

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## Sabatini, Capriati and Maleeva sisters advance in Toronto

TORONTO (AP) — Gabriela Sabatini is playing well but she's not unbeatable.

That's the opinion of Helena Sukova Friday, who has lost to Sabatini 10 out of 10 times.

Sabatini, the top seed in the Player's Challenge Tennis Tournament and the No. 3 player in the world, defeated Czechoslovakia's Sukova 6-3, 6-2 Friday, but Sukova was not impressed.

"Gaby is still making mistakes," Sukova defiantly said following her 10th straight loss to the Argentine. "She's beatable. Gaby wasn't really winning the shots against me. She was capitalizing on my mistakes."

Sabatini plays third-seeded Jennifer Capriati in the semifinals Saturday, and Sukova said Capriati has a good shot at winning.

Capriati took apart No. 9 Natalia Zvereva of the Soviet Union 6-1, 6-1 in the quarterfinals.

"Capriati won't make so many mistakes," Sukova said. "Gaby will have to go for more shots and will miss more."

Capriati was pleased after her 44-minute workout.

"I have no preference about who I'll play," she said as Sabatini battled Sukova. "I'll play anybody."

In the other semifinal, Katerina Maleeva will try to beat her older sister, Manuela Maleeva-Fagniere. Katerina disposed of Laura Guldemberger 6-2, 6-2 Friday night after Manuela advanced 6-2, 7-6 (9-7) against Amy Frazier.

Katerina is 0-7 in tournament play against Manuela, and can't remember beating her during their childhood. But Manuela has a shoulder injury and Katerina thinks this might be her best chance for a win, as emotionally painful as that would be.

"We've never been ranked so close to each other the previous times we played, so I guess this is my biggest chance now," Katerina said. "It's still hard to play your sister, but it makes a difference that we are in the semifinals."

"The most important thing is that one of us will be in the final and the other will be in the stands rooting."

Meanwhile, tournament organizers continue to field complaints from other players and spectators about noisy Sabatini supporters. Tournament director John Beddington said the group has been asked not to blow horns, bang drums or wave flags during the Argentine's matches.

"We were approached today by someone in the Capriati camp" to do something about the noise, said Beddington. "They asked what the rules were about it, and the rules are that there aren't really any rules."

"The protocol is that, while the points are going on, they don't make noise."

"The fans were asked Wednesday night and again today, that they don't bang their drums or blow their horns during the match. As far as I know, they've been receptive to the request."

## Sampras beats Edberg at ATP Championship

MASON, Ohio (AP) — The already select field in the ATP Championship has narrowed to two reigning Grand Slam champions, the tour's top-rated player and a newly forceful French contender.

Peter Sampras, winner of the U.S. Open, meets French Open champion Jim Courier in one of the semifinals. Boris Becker, the top-ranked player on the tour, faces sixth-seeded Guy Forget.

The \$1.3-million tournament, which started with seven of the top eight players on the tour, is worth \$170,200 to Sunday's winner.

"That's probably the best tennis I've played in a long time," Sampras said after beating defending champion Stefan Edberg 6-3, 6-3 on Friday.

"It certainly gave me a lot of confidence. I just felt like I returned much better—and I don't think he was playing his best tennis tonight."

Edberg, the No. 2 seed and ATP finalist the past four years, concurred.

"He played a good match," Edberg said. "But it was more a case I wasn't up to my standards."

Courier advanced to the semifinal with a 6-3, 6-3 victory over No. 12 seed Brad Gilbert, who

celebrated his 30th birthday, eliminated fifth-seeded Andre Agassi and still came out a loser.

Gilbert's nightmare schedule at the Jack Nicklaus Sports Centre resulted from Thursday's thunderstorms, which forced the suspension of his match with Agassi at 1-1 in the first set.

Officials began play Friday afternoon with a scheduled quarterfinal match between Becker and 10th seed Andrei Cherkasov.

But two hours after that match was halted by rain, Gilbert and Agassi were put on the stadium court ahead of Becker and Cherkasov to give the winner a little more rest before facing Courier, who will be 21 next week.

In comparison, there were only 91 points in a second-round

## Senna takes pole position at Hungarian GP

BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP) — Ayrton Senna of Brazil earned a pole position for the first time since May as he turned in the fastest qualifying lap Saturday in the trials for Sunday's Hungarian Grand Prix.

Senna, in a McLaren-Honda, toured the 3.968-kilometre Hungaroring Circuit in 1 minute, 16.1478 seconds. That shattered the qualifying mark set last year by Thierry Boutsen of Belgium, 1:17.919.

"My first lap was a little bit rough," Senna said. "I used the experience from that first lap to optimize my second run. I tried to be more precise and smooth. It caused it to work better and I was able to go a half second quicker."

It's the 57th pole position of Senna's career in 120 races. He averaged 187,595 kilometres an hour (116.566 mph).

After gaining the pole and winning the first four races of the Formula One season, Senna has been shut out since the Monaco Grand Prix on May 12.

"The past four races I had no possibility to approach a victory," Senna said. "This time I think there is a possibility. For that reason I am going to try very hard to make the best of it."

Saturday he found the right combination again and finished more than a second of Riccardo Patrese of Italy in a Williams-Renault, 1:17.379.

Nigel Mansell of Britain, also in a Williams-Renault, was third in 1:17.389.

The Williams team has taken

over the domination of Formula One from the McLarens with the last five pole positions and four victories.

"We are struggling a little bit but we are fighting," Senna said. "It is an important moment for us to move forward as fast as we can to compete in the next races for good results."

Alain Prost of France took fourth with a time of 1:17.690 in a Ferrari.

Gerhard Berger of Austria, who paced Friday's qualifying, dropped to fifth with 1:17.705 ahead of Frenchman Jean Alesi in a Ferrari, 1:18.410.

All the cars improved their time from Friday's first session.

"It is very hot, similar to yesterday," Senna said. "But the circuit was faster, and there was more grip on the asphalt. So all the cars went faster."

Sunday's race is 77 laps of the tight, twisting circuit where passing is difficult.

Last year Boutsen led from beginning to end to gain his only victory of the season.

Senna still leads the driver's competition this year with 51 points.

Mansell, who turned 38 Thursday, has strung together three victories in a row to climb within eight points of Senna.

Senna opened the year with four consecutive victories but has had to be content with two thirds and a fourth in the last five races.

In a separate development, the Formula One racing's bitterest rivals have said they have made

up. It came after another incident that caused the sport's governing body to consider a ban from racing on one of the two drivers.

But this time it's not fiery Ayrton Senna who was given the punishment, but cool Alain Prost.

Senna and Prost, who have clashed on and off the track, met to discuss their differences Friday after first qualifying session of the Hungarian Grand Prix.

The meeting came at the request of the International Auto Sports Federation, FISA, after it warned both about their conduct and handed Frenchman Prost a suspended one-event ban for his post-race comments.

Prost accused his former McLaren-Honda teammate of "underhandedly" braking early at a chicane at the German Grand Prix two weeks ago.

As Prost, driving a Ferrari, attempted a pass, the Brazilian blocked the way. They collided and Prost was eliminated from the race.

Prost made an outburst on French TV which infuriated FISA officials.

"Next time I'll try to take the inside and I'll run him off, that's for sure," said Prost, losing the typcial cool that earned him the nickname "the professor."

Then Prost turned on FISA.

He is completely out of order and the federation is incapable of taking decisions," he said, suggesting.

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"It would have been ridiculous to continue like this," Prost said.

"We met for more than an hour and a half, and I think we fixed things."

Senna agreed.

"For the benefit of both us and sports we agreed that we should try to find a better way to compete and work," he said.

As if to show that the match

wasn't disqualifed giving Prost the championship.

In 1990, they shook hands after September's Italian Grand Prix.

But the feud was renewed in October, again in Japan, when they crashed at the first turn, ending Prost's chances of catching Senna for the title.

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Financial Markets		Jordan Times			
in co-operation with		Cairo Amman Bank			
U.S. Dollar in International Markets					
Currency	Avg. York 12/12	Avg. York 12/13			
Sterling Pound	1.7065	1.6955			
Deutsche Mark	1.7556	1.7545			
Swiss Franc	1.5225	1.5225			
French Franc	5.8240	5.8225			
Japanese Yen	136.13	136.57			
European Currency Unit	1.0214 **	1.0205			
100 P. S. L.	Japanese Yen 1400 a.m. 12/12				
International Reserve Rates					
Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS		
U.S. Dollar	5.50	5.45	5.35		
Sterling Pound	10.81	10.37	10.72		
Deutsche Mark	9.25	9.18	9.37		
Swiss Franc	7.52	7.75	7.75		
French Franc	9.37	9.36	9.35		
Japanese Yen	7.45	7.32	7.32		
European Currency Unit	9.55	9.71	9.87		
Interest rates for amounts exceeding U.S. Dollars 100,000 equivalent					
Practices Metals	Date: 12/12/91				
Metal	LSD/Oz	JD/Gm	Metal	LSD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	394.25	6.45	Silver	5.45	.395
Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rates Bulletin					
Currency	Bid	Offer			
U.S. Dollar	.621	.634			
Sterling Pound	1.1824	1.1887			
Deutsche Mark	.5912	.5942			
Swiss Franc	1.051	1.052			
French Franc	1.167	1.173			
Japanese Yen	5.524	5.539			
Dutch Guilder	.5502	.5541			
Swedish Krona	.1655	.1661			
Italian Lira	.550	.553			
Belgian Franc	1.0102	1.0137			
CAB Indices for Amman Financial Market					
Index	31/7/1991 Close	7/8/1991 Close			
All-Share	109.52	109.10			
Banking Sector	104.41	102.52			
Insurance Sector	119.10	119.65			
Industry Sector	115.09	114.55			
Services Sector	127.45	126.47			
December 31, 1990 - 100					

## Last blazing well at Al Ahmadi field put out

KUWAIT (R) — Firefighters in Kuwait achieved a symbolic victory in their battle against blazing oil wells by putting out the last fire at Al Ahmadi, the nerve centre of the emirate's oil industry, oil sources said Saturday.

The sources told Reuters the last blazing well at Al Ahmadi was capped Friday, bringing to 285 the number of well fires put out since Kuwait was liberated from Iraqi occupation.

Eleven well fires have been extinguished in the past four days. Retreating Iraqi soldiers set fire to 640 wells and damaged a further 92 as they fled advancing allied troops at the end of the Gulf war in February.

Kuwait will celebrate the taming of the last blaze at the Miwaya field in the next two days.

The recapping of wells at Al Ahmadi, the hub of Kuwait's oil exports and refineries, signifies a landmark victory by U.S. and Canadian firefighters who have been battling the raging flames since March.

The emirate's first oil shipment was exported from the oil town of Al Ahmadi in June, 1946. Post-Gulf war crude exports also resumed from Al Ahmadi on July 28.

With the Al Ahmadi and Maqwa fields out of the way, firefighters are expected to focus their efforts on Burgan, one of the biggest oil fields in the world. The pace of putting out the

## Unemployment rises sharply in black week for Polish economy

WARSAW (R) — Poland announced a sharp rise in unemployment Friday after a black week for the economy that started with the shutdown of a big state factory and ended with a series of arrests in a deepening banking scandal.

Official figures showed the number of people out of work rose to 1,749,900 or 9.4 per cent of the workforce in July after a monthly leap of 175,800, the biggest since December 1989.

Unemployment and a deep industrial recession are the price that Poles are paying for their all-out drive to the free market — the most radical attempted by any former communist country.

While inflation is virtually tamed and once-empty shops are bursting with goods, there is no end in sight to a harsh austerity programme that has driven real incomes down sharply and made it still harder for ordinary people to make ends meet.

More than four in every five Poles in an opinion poll published this week said their standard of living was bad, and three-quarters said the population was becoming poorer.

The same survey found that more than half of all Poles believe the policies of Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki's solidarity government will do nothing to help the country solve its economic problems.

Iran, with Mr. Khomeini's blessing, reversed its policy on foreign borrowing after the war. A five-year plan approved last year authorised the use of \$27.6 billion in credit.

Mr. Rafsanjani's sermon was devoted to defending his free-market reforms which have come under fire from hardliners.

They say the new policies, including cutting of subsidies and loosening of state controls, enrich private businessmen and hurt the poor.

Listing problems caused by the war, Mr. Rafsanjani said "the mother of all problems" was dwindling production, leading to a 50 per cent drop in per capita

gross national product.

"This is real impoverishment," he said.

He noted the war had caused a total of \$1 trillion in direct damage and lost opportunities. Poles worth about five trillion rials (\$70 billion at the official exchange rate) were left unfinished due to lack of funds.

The president said production of many goods had increased in the past two years. But profiteering by some merchants might force the government to intervene in distribution.

"We are studying the matter and the government may take harsh action. This is an ultimatum I am delivering today," he said.

TEHRAN (R) — President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said a foreign debt of \$12 billion was among the factors that led Iran to halt its eight-year war with Iraq in 1988.

His remarks in a Friday prayer sermon were the first by an Iranian government leader linking Iran's collapsing economy with the decision to accept a ceasefire, linked by the late supreme leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to drinking poison.

"The economy minister and other officials wrote a letter to the leadership saying the situation of the budget and expenditure had reached and somewhat passed the red line and was no

longer tolerable," Mr. Rafsanjani said.

"In another letter the central bank governor said although (foreign countries) did not give us loans, we owed \$12 billion in commercial credits and other commitments."

Mr. Rafsanjani said Iran's policy of self-reliance had boosted spiritual aspects among Iranians during the war but multiplied material problems.

A U.N.-brokered ceasefire came into effect in August 1989 after a series of battlefield setbacks for Iran. A million people were killed or wounded on both sides, according to Western estimates.

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## Serb-Croat fighting continues; prisoner swap in difficulties

BELGRADE (R) — Sporadic fighting between Serbs and Croats put a ceasefire in breakaway Croatia under fresh pressure Saturday and a planned prisoner exchange was in danger of fizzing out.

Mortar bombs hit Pakrac, a town of mixed Serb and Croat population 120 kilometres east of the Croatian capital Zagreb overnight, damaging a shoe factory.

Zagreb Radio also reported shooting incidents west of Krajina region, a Serbian-controlled enclave, and in Tenja, a village in a tense area of eastern Croatia.

No casualties were reported.

Belgrade Radio said violence appeared to be easing though many armed groups have failed to comply with terms of the ceasefire, declared Wednesday, and pull back out of range of each other.

Federal officials, seeking to turn the ragged truce into a real peace that could lead to talks on the future of the Balkan federation, have sent teams to sensitive areas in eastern Croatia to monitor the truce.

But in Daj, a Danube village on Croatia's border with rival

Serbia where at least 80 people were killed in a Serbian guerrilla attack on Aug. 1, many Croats were too frightened to meet ceasefire teams.

The official Yugoslav News Agency, Tanjug, said members of a state ceasefire commission that visited the town of Osijek were met by a rowdy protest from Croats who denounced them as "Chechens" — a term meaning they were siding with Serb extremists.

Attempts to arrange a Friday night swap of prisoners taken in the six weeks of fierce fighting between Serbian guerrillas and Croatian security forces failed.

Tanjug said Serb and Croat officials, cooperating with the ceasefire commission, would try to set up a new prisoner exchange in meetings Saturday.

More than 300 people have died in fighting in Yugoslavia since June 25 when the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia declared independence.

Croatia's 600,000 fiercely nationalist Serbs oppose the republic's secession moves. Croatia says Serbian guerrillas, backed by units of the federal army, are

trying to map out the borders of a greater Serbia ahead of a break-up of the 72-year-old Balkan state.

Branko Kostic, Montenegro's man on the presidency and head of its ceasefire commission, said in an interview published Saturday that "the ceasefire cannot hold for long" without serious talks on the future form of Yugoslavia.

He told the Montenegrin daily Pobjeda he has major reservations about the willingness of Yugoslavia's leaders to start such talks, and did not exclude violence outside Croatia.

The looming danger now is that Serbs and Muslims, locked in fratricidal conflict in World War II, will also clash.

A meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which ended in Prague, Czechoslovakia, Friday night called on the warring factions to begin peace talks within six days.

The CSCE, which includes the rest of Europe, the Soviet Union, the United States and Canada, offered to send a "good offices

mission" to Yugoslavia if help is needed to get talks started.

Croatia, seeking international recognition, has favoured foreign involvement. Above all, this should put political pressure on Belgrade, Croatian deputy prime minister Milan Kamjak told Austrian Radio Saturday.

Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said Saturday he feared the Yugoslav army planned a major offensive against his breakaway republic.

"The situation is still not stable. The federal army is getting organised and reinforcing its positions in Slavonia (east Croatia), Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina," Mr. Tudjman said in an interview published by Belgian La Libre Belge newspaper.

"Everything leads us to believe that the army is preparing a large-scale attack on Croatia."

Tudjman said only international recognition of Croatia could end the conflict.

He welcomed a French proposal for a European buffer force to keep the peace but said it could only work if it was accepted by Serbia.

## China to join nuclear non-proliferation treaty

PEKING (R) — China has decided to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, Chinese Premier Li Peng told Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu Saturday.

"China has basically decided to join the nuclear non-proliferation treaty," a senior Japanese official

quoted Mr. Li as telling Mr. Kaifu in a meeting at the Great Hall of the People.

Mr. Li said there were no conditions for China to sign the treaty.

China was the only one of the

five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council which had not decided to sign the treaty, which bars the transfer of nuclear weapons technology to third countries.

France recently announced it would become a signatory.

## 2 Pacific states recommended for U.N. seats

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Calling it an "historic occasion," the Security Council has unanimously recommended that the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia be admitted to full U.N. membership.

The U.N. General Assembly, which grants membership, is expected to accept the council's recommendations when its 46th session begins on Sept. 17 and to admit the two states as the 162nd and 163rd members of the world poliburo.

General Doan Khue moved

from army chief of staff and deputy defence minister to defence minister, succeeding Mr. Le Duc Anh.

Deputy Interior Minister Bui

Thien Ngo replaced Mr. Mai Chi

Cam as interior minister. Mr. Tho

resigned in June from the politburo.

One government official said

Mr. Ngo was expected to be

"more open" than Mr. Tho,

whose ministry expelled some

foreign businessmen and journalists

in the last two years after accusing them of being spies.

The assembly elected Do Quoc

Sam to the ministerial-level post

of head of the State Planning Committee, replacing Mr. Khai.

Le Van Triet was elected

minister of commerce and tourism, replacing Commerce Minister Hoang Minh Thang. The assembly enlarged the ministry to handle tourism.

Deputies accepted the resignation

of Mr. Giap, 79, and Mr. Dong Sy Nguyen as two of the six

deputy prime ministers. Political

sources said this was done to

streamline the cabinet.

Mr. Anh resigned as defence

minister and Mr. Thang quit as

minister of commerce shortly be-

fore the deputies voted.

The assembly had been ex-

pected to make important

changes in the cabinet after the

Communist Party replaced seven of

its then 12 members of the

poliburo during a party congress

in June.

Both nations were part of the

11 U.N. Trust Territories estab-

lished in the U.N. Charter to

promote the territories toward

self-government or independ-

ence. They comprised two of the

four districts of the 7.8-million-

square-kilometre island group

of the Trust Territory of the Pacific

Islands, administered by the

United States. (The Northern

Marianas opted for Common-

wealth status with the United

States and Palau remains a trus-

teeship).

The broadcast may have been

intended to do just that. Japanese

news reports said Mr. Kaifu planned

to reiterate Japan's regrets over

its invasion.

During a brief photo session

before beginning closed-door

talks, Mr. Kaifu expressed concern

for Chinese flood victims. About

2,000 people have died in the

recent floods which have ravaged

parts of China.

En route to Peking, Mr. Kaifu

viewed heavily flooded areas near

Shanghai from his plane. He is

expected to offer China more aid

for flood victims.

Mr. Kaifu planned to press

Chinese officials to join interna-

tional efforts to curb arms sales,

and to relay Japanese concerns over

human rights in China. But

Japanese diplomats say Japan will

not demand specific action regard-

ing human rights.

Other issues expected to be

discussed include trade, eco-

nomic development, the Cambod-

ian peace process and efforts to

reduce tensions on the Korean

peninsula.

Japan also wants China to sign the

Nuclear Non-Proliferation

Treaty and to support a pact

under which all conventional

arms exports must be reported to

the United Nations.

China is the world's third-leading

exporter of conventional

weapons, according to U.S. gov-

ernment figures.

## Astronaut Jim Irwin dies

DENVER (R) — James Irwin, a former astronaut who walked on the moon in 1971 and later organised expeditions to search for Noah's Ark, died of a heart attack at the age of 61, colleagues said.

Mr. Irwin, the first to die of the 12 U.S. astronauts who walked on the moon, had suffered three previous heart attacks and undergone heart bypass surgery.

A spokeswoman at Valley View Hospital in Glenwood, Colorado, said he died there on Thursday night.

An official at the High Flight Foundation, a non-profit Christian group Mr. Irwin founded af-

ter retiring from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the U.S. Air Force, said he died of a heart attack at the age of 61, colleagues said.

Mr. Irwin once described his flight to the moon as a religious awakening and in August 1972, a month after retiring with the rank of colonel, he founded High Flight, in Colorado Springs.

The ship will be replaced by the USS Independence, which left San Diego Monday for Japan.

"The Midway has forged so many strong bonds with Japan that it's hard to leave," ship executive officer John Schork said. "It's become an institution."

To proud crew members, the Midway's age subtracted nothing from its aura as the most experienced of its 15 deployed aircraft carriers.

"It's not as comfortable a ship to live on, but everyone on board has always made it more fun to be here," said Jack Doyle, second in command in the flight control room.

Several small, colourful boats bobbed in the water near the aircraft carrier, some carrying banners with slogans. Television reports said they belonged to Greenpeace, which said earlier it would protest the nuclear weapons it says are on board the Midway.

A group of about 30 Japanese shouted anti-nuclear slogans from a forested bluff above the port.

The United States government refuses to confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons on board its ship.

The only U.S. carrier based outside the United States, the Midway's home port was Yokosuka for 18 years of its 46-year career.

Its destination now is Hawaii.

The ship, a victim of a shrinking U.S. defence budget, is to be mothballed.

The ship will be replaced by the USS Midway to retire after 46 years of service

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